

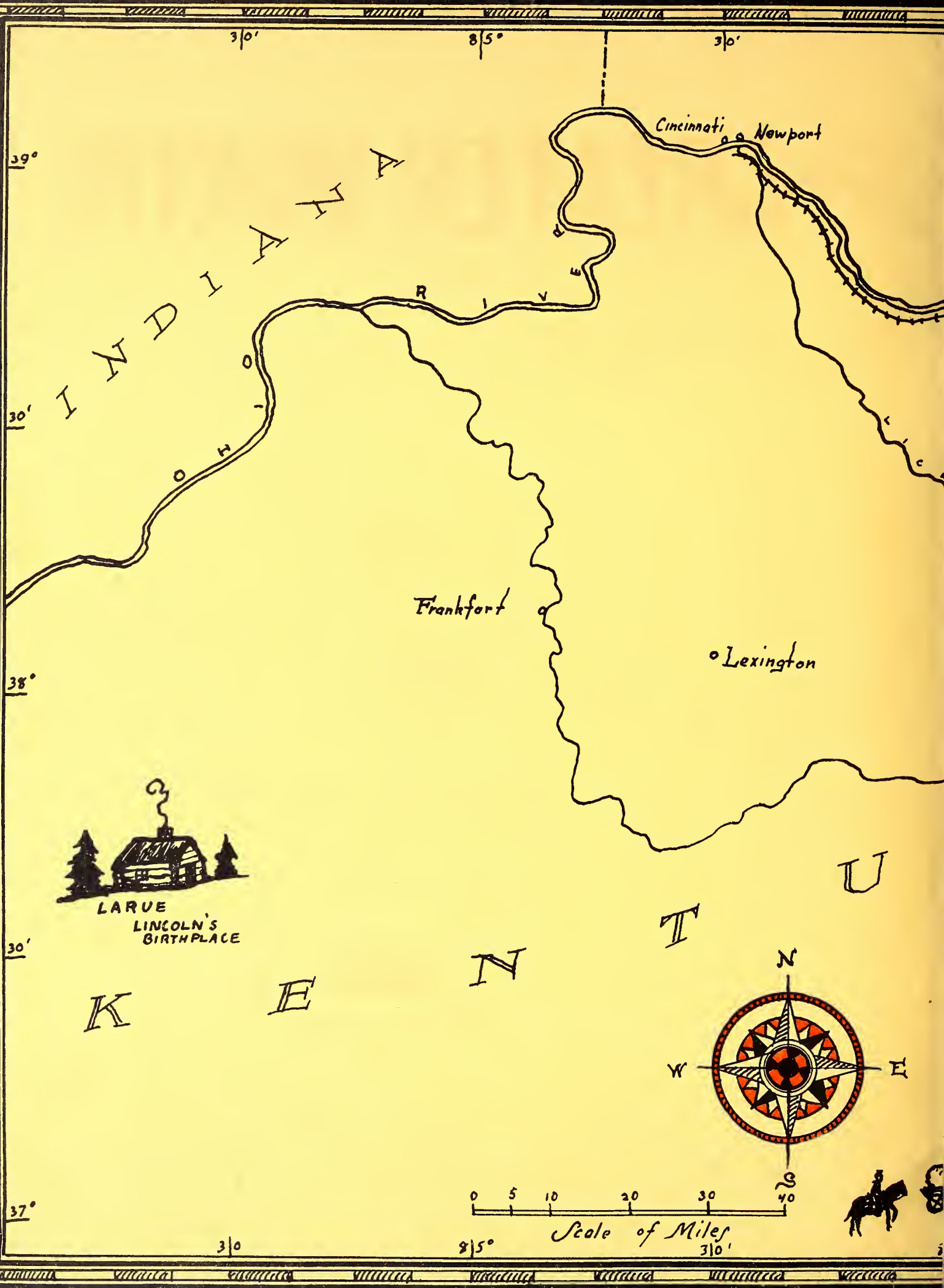
THE GREATER WORTH



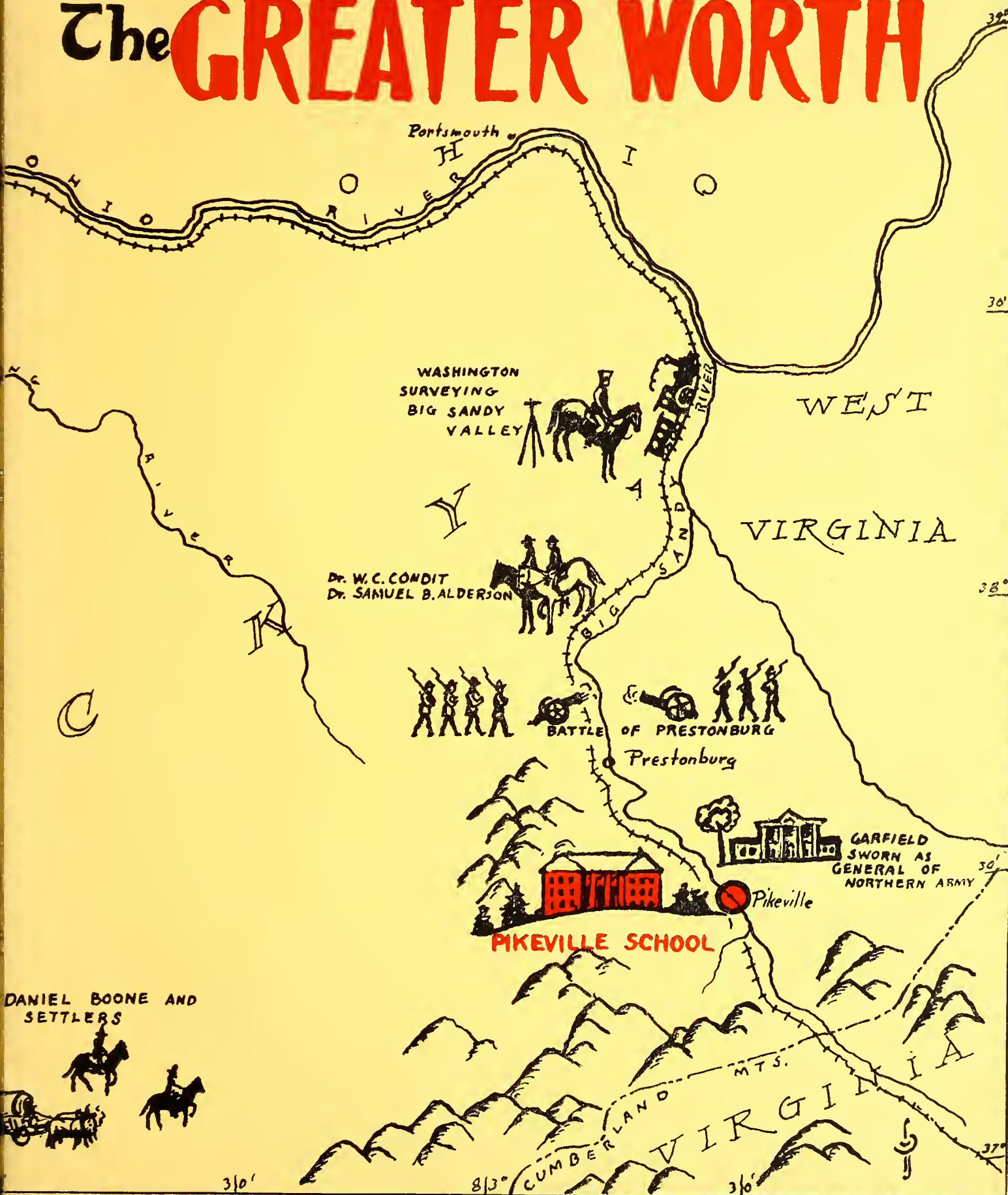
PIKEVILLE COLLEGE

PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

1928



The GREATER WORTH



The Greater Worth

"There is no greater worth to this nation than the virile and sturdy stock of the pioneer—the vigorous, patriotic people of the Southern Appalachian mountain region."

Pikeville College

Pikeville, Kentucky

1928



"A young fellow marries a girl and builds a one-room house with a chimney built of thin strips of wood laid up crosswise and plastered inside and out with clay. Later they will enlarge their house and build another crib, the one roof extending over both, making a passageway between."

JAMES WATT RAINE,
Land of Saddle-bags.

The Mountain People of Kentucky

"These patriotic, uncorrupted American Highlanders may some day be needed to safeguard the destiny of this nation, its republican institutions, against un-American foreigners."



HE BLOOD of the Kentucky mountaineer is the purest on the continent; his language is the purest Anglo-Saxon speech in America.

Possessed of an unbounded love of freedom and imbued with great national pride, these people defied the British crown in Scotland and Ireland for 100 years. They taught the English people how to build a Commonwealth and, driven into exile into the wilderness of America, it was they who led our revolution, peopled the hills of the South and conquered the West.

And yet these are the people who, more than any other body of Anglo-Saxon people on the face of the earth, have been denied the great opportunities which go with education! They have been isolated in their mountain fastness.

These are the people whose sons and daughters are being served, today, by the facilities of Pikeville College, the first and only Collegiate Institute in the heart of the mountain country. And these are the children who are going back into their country, teaching and helping their own people. They are the young Lincolns thirsting for education.

It is significant to note that since 1904 a large per cent of all the teachers in the rural schools in the Upper Sandy region have come from Pikeville College.



"The mountain woman may still be found spinning the wool that will keep her in warm clothing and coverlids. She has a few sheep, whose wool she cards and spins into yarn. Then she dyes it, warps it and weaves it on the large loom that her grandsire made, mostly with his axe."

JAMES WATT RAINE,
Land of Saddle-bags.

A Bit of History



Stirred by the glowing reports of the richness and fertility of the territory that lay beyond the Cumberland Mountains, Daniel Boone left his family in North Carolina and, in company with five others, started on a trip of exploration. Passing through the Cumberland Gap, they came into what is now Eastern Kentucky. The lofty forests, the noble rivers, the beautiful valleys, and, above all, the plentitude of game seemed a veritable Promised Land to those pioneers and, in spite of many hardships, Boone returned to North Carolina to bring his family and a number of settlers into the new country. They founded the first settlement in Kentucky in 1771.

Just about at this time, a young Virginian, who had seen much service in the French and Indian Wars, was surveying new lands in the Ohio Valley. Among the new lands surveyed was the valley of the river that joined the Ohio. Today it is known as the Big Sandy Valley and the region is literally an unexplored treasure trove of history and romantic tradition. The young surveyor later became the first President of the United States. He was George Washington.



Three decades passed and shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century a first son was born to a pioneer family in Hardin County, Kentucky. That son was destined to become the sixteenth president of the United States. After spending a few years in Indiana the family returned to Kentucky and it was here that the boy, Abraham Lincoln, learned to write on the cabin walls and to read by the fire light.

A half century later and the entire nation was in the death grip of a civil war. The State of Kentucky was divided against itself. Families were torn apart, father and son faced each other in battle; brother against brother. Halfway up the Big Sandy Valley the smoke of battle cleared and the Con-

federate forces retreated from Prestonburg. The commander of the Union forces was ordered further up the valley to Pikeville and there took his oath as a General of the United States Army. A few years later that General became the twentieth President of the United States. He was James A. Garfield.

Another twenty-five years went by and in 1887 another scouting party came into the Big Sandy Valley. The Ebenezer Presbytery, having heard that the entire region was destitute of schools and churches, sent two of its members, W. C. Condit of Ashland and Samuel B. Alderson of Maysville, to investigate. They found one county without a church building in it and there were practically no educational privileges of any kind in the whole territory. The Committee selected Pikeville, the county seat of the largest county, as the best location to establish a school. It was the largest and most prosperous town in the district, a strategic point in the mountains, and easy of access to all other mountain counties of West Virginia and Virginia, where practically the same conditions prevailed.



HENDRICK HALL—THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

In 1889 the Presbytery, at the instance of Dr. Condit, purchased three acres of land and, starting with a fund of \$500. erected a building which was known as Hendrick Hall in honor of the Rev. James P. Hendrick. Dr. Hendrick had started the first mission church in the neighborhood and it was his report that led to the investigation which finally resulted in the establishment of a school—later known as Pikeville College.

The invaluable cooperation which the school received, at the very start, from the citizens of Pikeville, helped it through the early, critical years and, within a short time, the school ranked first among the best of its grade in Kentucky.

The coming of the railroad, the development of mines and other industries brought new educational problems and accentuated the need for more advanced work in the school.

It became clear that the salvation of the mountaineers lay in the ability of the college to develop for them a Christian leadership through the education of their own people.





— GIRLS' DORMITORY, THE GIFT OF MR. JAMES A. SIMPSON

IN 1905 the College acquired land on the ridge which overlooked the town and valley. By this time, the Trustees realized that a dormitory must be provided in order to take care of the girl students. It was found that a number of them could not cover the great distances to and from their homes each day and the boys were being educated while the girls were not.

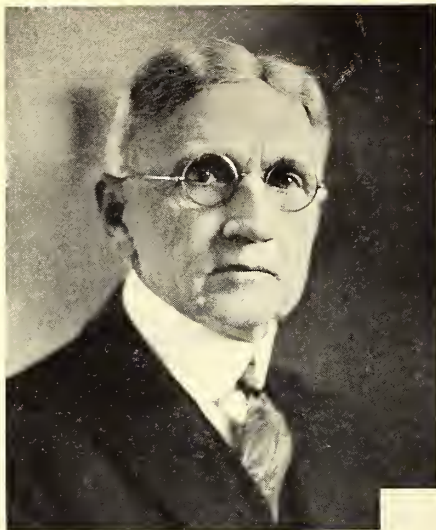
One of the elders, John A. Simpson of Covington, Ky., who had been deeply interested in the school from the very start, was quick to see that, if this condition were to continue, young men, who had completed school, would be unable to marry girls who had a similar amount of education. Firm in his belief that future generations needed educated, Christian mothers, as well as fathers, Mr. Simpson provided the funds necessary to build a large, beautiful dormitory which was so sorely needed. By the following year the building was filled with girl students.



STUDY HALL IN THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

THE mountaineer's desire for the education of his children amounts to a passion and to meet the great impetus for further instruction which came after the erection of a new dormitory, the Trustees, in 1909, decided to increase the curriculum and to expand the scope of the school. Up to this time students were able to continue their education only through the high school grades and the Trustees felt that the time had now come to charter the School as a Junior College.

The members of the faculty of Pikeville College are unanimous in declaring that there is no higher average of intelligence than that found among the mountain boys and girls of this region. A well known authority has said that the children of the mountaineer may be regarded as "the finest rough material in the world, and that one of them modeled into available shape is worth more than a dozen ordinary people."



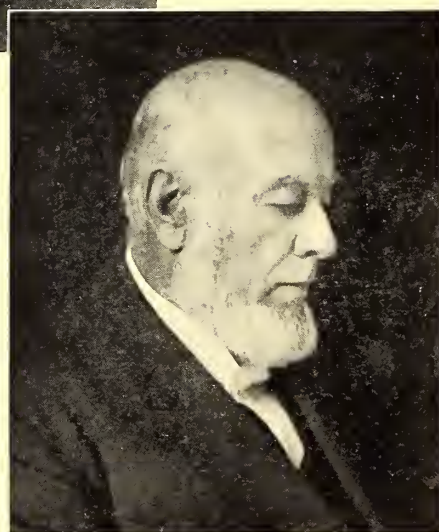
Dr. James F. Record who, for twenty-nine years, has been at the head of what is now Pikeville College and has seen it grow from a Mission School, of less than 50 children to a Junior College of over 400 students, says, "The keen intelligence, the intense earnestness and the quick response and susceptibility of the mountain youth to Christian Education has been the one thing, above all else, that has kept me here through all these years".

Dr. James Paul Hendrick, who started the first Presbyterian mission church in Pikeville and whose report led to the establishment of a school later known as Pikeville College, believed and taught and practiced that a girl was entitled to the same education as a boy.



Hall of Fame

Dr. W. C. Condit, who, after making a survey for the Ebenezer Presbytery, founded Pikeville College in 1887 and remained its steadfast friend for more than 41 years. It is our fervent hope that a memorial building will soon be dedicated to his work and zeal and so perpetuate his deeds at Pikeville College.



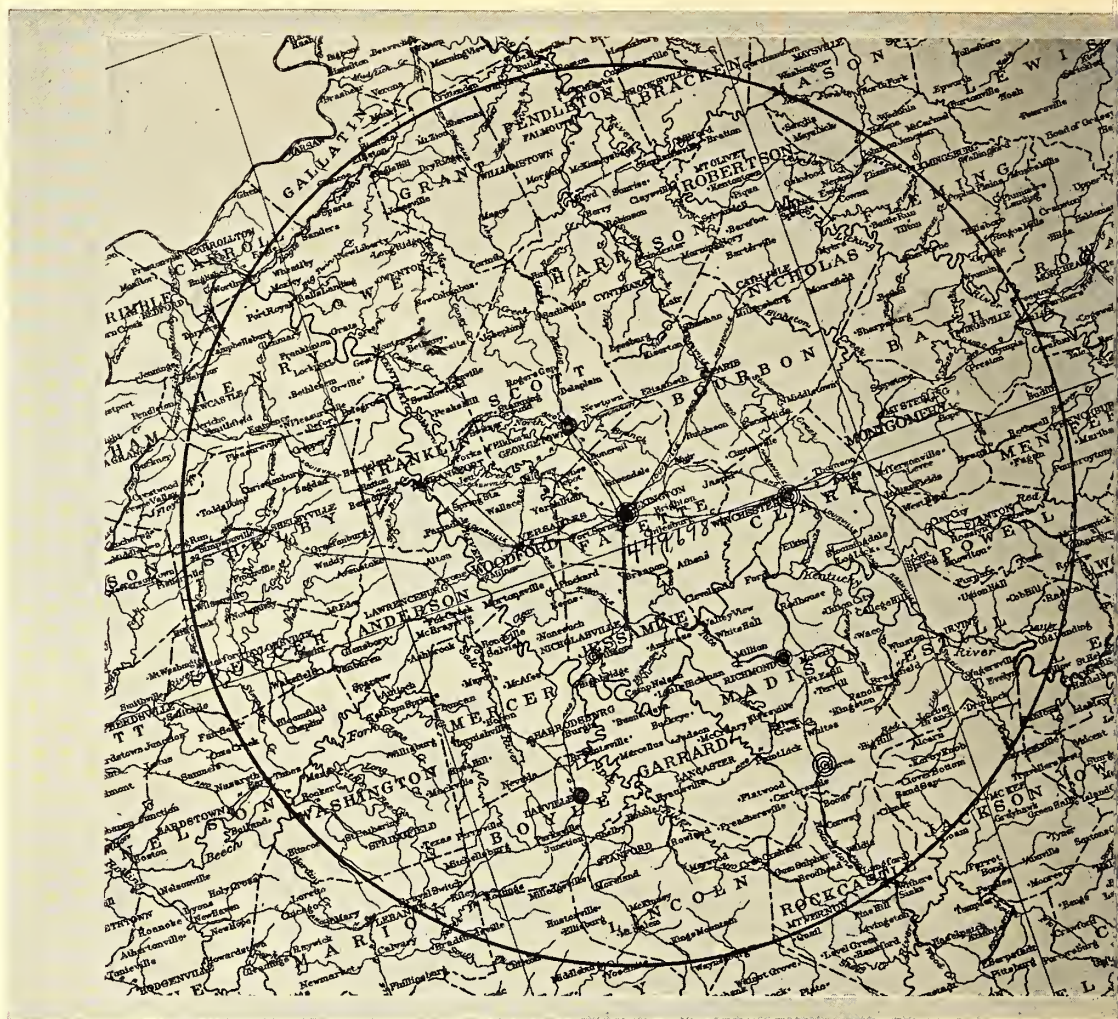


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DORMITORY AND CHAPEL

TWO years after the legislature had passed a bill empowering the granting of State Teachers' Certificates to certain accredited colleges within the State, Pikeville College was accorded this privilege. The work covered at Pikeville is precisely the same as that prescribed by the State Normal Schools, four of which have been recently built at a cost of many millions of dollars.

At the same time the College brought the first County Agricultural agent into Pike County. The College paid the greater part of the expense and agricultural classes were held for three months during the summer. The experiment proved such an outstanding success that it was incorporated as a regular part of the College Extension Program.

With this increased curriculum came the necessity for additional classrooms and a new Administration Building and Chapel were erected in 1926.



ACCORDING to an Educational Survey made among all the colleges in the United States in 1920, practically three-quarters of the entire student body come from within a radius of fifty miles of the college which they attend.

Just what this may mean in some sections of the country is clearly illustrated by the above map.

Taking Lexington, Kentucky—the largest city in the “Bluegrass country”—as a center and circumscribing a circle, having a radius of fifty miles, we find that there is a population of 449,198 being served by five colleges, one university, two Junior colleges besides a State Normal and Teachers College. And every college is filled to capacity.



Wilton Ky

Mr. J. F. Riccord I am. Sept 29, 1927
in the fourth grade and i am 12 years old
And i have been working ever since i
was 4 years old and i would like for you
to get me a scholarship. and i
would work i go to school here when
i can in the winter time i can't get
there half of my time i will send
you my picture when i first
begin working i planted corn the
spring this picture was made and
raised a crop and i would very much
to come down there and go to school
my dad died when i was 3 years old
going on ~~four~~ i can make better grade
on any of my books than i can on
writing I go to school to Miss Horn.

Well i will close yours Truly
Elmer Childers.

GRIST FOR THE MILL

This letter speaks for itself and describes the typical conditions that exist in the Southern Appalachians.

It is easy to imagine that in later years the initiative, which this boy has displayed even at this early age, together with the education he is now receiving at Pikeville, will probably carry him to the heights of success and enable him to render service to his fellowmen.

Here then is an opportunity to invest capital for the preservation and enlightenment of American manhood and womanhood.

The Story of Tom -- and Others



OM came from one of the most remote sections of eastern Kentucky. The little education, that he had been able to pick up, he received in the country schools, which he was able to attend about four months out of the year. Bad roads, having to help "at crops" and the great distance of the school house made more "larnin'" impossible.

At the close of school in January he came to Pikeville, having earned sufficient money by working in a mine the winter before. The next summer he returned to the country to teach in a rural school and earned enough to help pay his way for the following term at Pikeville. He continued to do this for seven years and completed his high school work.

The following year Tom took a Civil Service examination and passed with a very high average. Three months later he received his first appointment as a clerk in the Department of the Interior, at Washington.

During the next few years Tom attended evening classes and studied law. The day that he passed his final examination was the greatest event in his life.

After being admitted to the bar, Tom was made a member of the Final Board of Review in the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department. His ability to solve the many technical difficulties, which his work involved, brought him to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and, through his recommendation, Tom was summoned by President Wilson to help make out the Chief Executive's Income Tax report. A short time later, he was appointed Chairman of the Board and ranked among the leading Civil Service appointees of the Federal Government.

Today Tom is one of the most successful lawyers practicing in Washington, but, if it had not been for Pikeville College, Tom says that, "I would still be following our mule, Old Beck, between the corn rows".

SUE came to Pikeville when she was 17 years old. She had planned to come just for a few months in order that she might take her examinations and receive a certificate which would enable her to teach in one of the country schools. Quick to see the opportunity which could come through education, she continued to stay until she was graduated.

Each summer Sue returned to the mountains to teach school, for as she said, "I don't know where there is a greater opportunity for service than among my own people."

Coming into close contact with many of the mountain families and seeing the dreadful toll that typhoid fever took each summer, she determined to become a nurse. Sue entered the Training School of a Cincinnati Hospital and at the time of her graduation she was offered the position of Head Nurse in one of the most important departments. She refused in order that she might go to work among the mountaineers, and, joining forces with the President of the College, she associated herself with the work of the County Health Unit, a service which the President had succeeded in establishing through the aid of the Fiscal Court.

* * * * *

IT was in 1903 when the first Commencement of the College Institute was held at Pikeville. The members of the class consisted of two young men, neither of whom had ever been beyond the Big Sandy Valley. Both of them had received their entire education in Pikeville.

Today one of them is the Vice-President of one of the largest coal companies in the neighborhood and during the critical years of the War, when the entire natural resources of this country were needed to bring victory to our forces, he represented the entire mining district of the mountains at Washington.

Among the numerous positions that he now holds, none is dearer to him than that of being a Trustee of his Alma Mater, Pikeville College.

THESE are but a few of the many who, having been graduated from Pikeville College, have gone forth fearlessly, even as their ancestors did in the Crusades, to win through the Christian ideals and character which were constantly impressed upon them during their student days.

Today, they will be found in almost every walk of life, serving the nation as statesmen, jurists, doctors, nurses, teachers and mothers. Many of them are now working among their own people. Through them it is hoped that the great natural and agricultural resources of the mountain country will be developed for and by the mountaineer.



A MOUNTAIN SCHOOL



VARSIY BASKETBALL TEAM

IN these days, when the ideal of a strong mind in a strong body is so universally accepted, it is hardly necessary to argue the value of athletics and physical training as vital additions to the regular curricula.

Mental training alone is not adequate to fit the student for the "battle of life" and at Pikeville all students, from the primary grades on through the college, are strongly urged to enter into some form of physical training.

Besides the more obvious results of such training, the building of a lasting foundation of health, the active participation in athletics plays an important role in the building of character. The subordination of self for the good of the team is one of the most valuable lessons any school can teach.



SEXTETTE OF THE GLEE CLUB

THE Southern Appalachians is the most fertile spot in the Union for folklore. Uncontaminated by popular airs and foreign importations, the song ballads of the mountain people are the same as were sung by their great-grandsires centuries ago. Some of them are purely Elizabethan, others are clearly traceable to Chaucer, while still others date from the Crusades.

These old ballads are now being preserved for the nation by being taught in the Music Department at Pikeville College. The sextette of the Glee Club is well known to many large cities throughout the country, as well as to the ever increasing radio audiences, for their repertory of old mountain ballads.



WICKHAM MEMORIAL CHAPEL

IT is well to consider the great influence that is exerted upon the youth of our pioneer country through a school having a background deeply grounded in Christian ideals.

Although the curriculum of Pikeville College strictly adheres to one of the clauses in the original charter of the School and all students receive regular and systematic instruction in the English Bible, the School is conducted strictly along non-sectarian lines.

The College is indeed fortunate in having a beautiful memorial chapel, given by Mrs. Delos O. Wickham in memory of her husband, as an ideal place for worship and quiet meditation.

The Service of Pikeville College --

Its Needs Today

THE present need of Pikeville College is acute because the time has long since come when it must rank as an A 1 College. Its students today, cannot go beyond the sophomore year. And yet Pikeville is the only College within the entire mountain district—the only place within seventy-five miles where education goes beyond the high school grades!

Ever since the School was founded, it has served the mountain people in every way possible. In 1916 when trachoma was rampant throughout Pike County, Dr. Record, the President of Pikeville College, appealed to the Federal Government for aid and offered the use of a College building as a clinic. The government sent several experts and during the first day of the clinic over sixty cases were treated and nine major operations performed. In some instances entire families suffered from the disease, one of the most painful and serious of all optical disorders. The clinic was continued through the year and patients came from as far as Nebraska. Today the disease is practically wiped out among the mountaineers.

As a result of the benefit of the trachoma hospital and clinic, the college and county medical society have continued to urge the organization of a County Health Unit. Such a health unit has been established with a physician and nurses at work.

Heeding the war-time plea of President Wilson for higher education "to serve the needs of their country", boys came from the mountain and flocked to the School in greater numbers than ever. They quickly overflowed all available quarters and to care for this new influx a large, wooden "barracks" was erected; the second floor was given over to dormitories and the lower to additional classrooms.

Today the need for a larger, fireproof Boys' Dormitory is greater than ever. For this alone Pikeville College must raise \$50,000.

Surely there is no clearer call for the intervention of intelligent philanthropy than the call to raise Pikeville College to a Standard A Grade college.

Why Endowment Is Needed

THE existence of any educational institution would not be justified if it did not contribute something to the lives of its students that they would not otherwise get.

The main purpose of Pikeville College is to help the boy and girl of the central mountain region of the South. Here is a young population of sterling characteristics needing only the touch of Christian education to produce again its Andrew Jacksons and Abraham Lincolns. Here is a population that for want of adequate educational facilities has remained shut-in for a century and has struggled against the stream in order to maintain an existence.

This then is the special work of Pikeville College.

At the same time, most all of the boys and girls who come from the mountains cannot afford to pay the high tuition and board which would be required to meet the entire cost. What can be done?

The best solution to such a situation lies in the provision of endowment. Endowment provides an income to partially meet this cost and makes it possible to keep the tuition fee and board to \$159 for the entire year—less than \$4 per week! Endowment, also, makes it possible to furnish scholarship-help to some especially deserving students who would otherwise be compelled to drop out. The small amount of Endowment that Pikeville College now has is not adequate and does not permit the institution to be accredited as a standard college in the State.

Endowment—the life blood of every college and university in the entire world—is the greatest need of Pikeville College.

The Cost

THE Trustees have carefully considered the cost of these needed improvements and find that \$500,000 is the minimum amount required to provide these essentials to the future progress of Pikeville College.

The carefully planned projects, condensed, are as follows:—

For land and buildings		\$ 70,000
For equipment for Scientific Department.....		8,500
For endowment of professorships		
Music	\$ 50,000	
Home Economics	50,000	
Additional Bible Chair Endowments ...	20,000	
Romance Languages	50,000	
Mathematics	50,000	
History	50,000	
English	50,000	
Science	51,500	
Student Aid	50,000	421,500
		<hr/>
TOTAL		\$500,000



